Tumble-Weeds.-In many instances the fact whether an annual plant be a tumble-weed or not, depends upon the conditions of its growth and exposure to strong winds. This is well illustrated by the following example. In the thin grass near trees at the Michigan Agricultural College, Trifolium procumbens has grown for thirty years or more without showing any symptoms of acting as a tumble-weed. In a grass garden begun on stiff clay in 1888 a patch two yards square of this clover was planted and kept free from grass and weeds. The clover plants became larger than usual and in autumn, to my surprise, they broke loose from the soil and went nicely with the wind for some distance.

In central Michigan I have seen the following plants act as tumbleweeds, and they all now grow or may soon arrive in many parts of New England.

Amaranthus albus.
Panicum capillare.
Agrostis scabra.
Lepidium apetalum.
Salsola Tragus.

> Trifolium procumbens.
> Cycloloma platyphyllum.
> Oenothera biennis.
> Gypsophila elegans.

This fall in clearing off the tops of Statice Limonium, where a clump of it grew in the Botanic Garden, I observed that the old stems were decayed near the ground and made no resistance as the cluster of stiff tops were taken hold of. Here, I thought, is another tumble-weed, for all it lacks is a good breeze. This observation on Statice makes me wish to hear from botanists of New England regarding its habit on their coast. Can anyone enlarge the above list of plants? -W. J. Beal, Michigan Agricultural College.

Cycloloma on Cape Cod. - On August 22 last I collected in Orleans, Mass., a plant which was determined at the Gray Herbarium as Cycloloma platyphyllum, Moquin. It was growing in dry sand by the roadside, about half a mile from the railroad, and I did not notice more than the one plant. This seems to be a new and extralimital station for this plant, the ordinary range for which is from Manitoba westward and southward. - John Murdoch, Jr., Roxbury, Massachusets.

